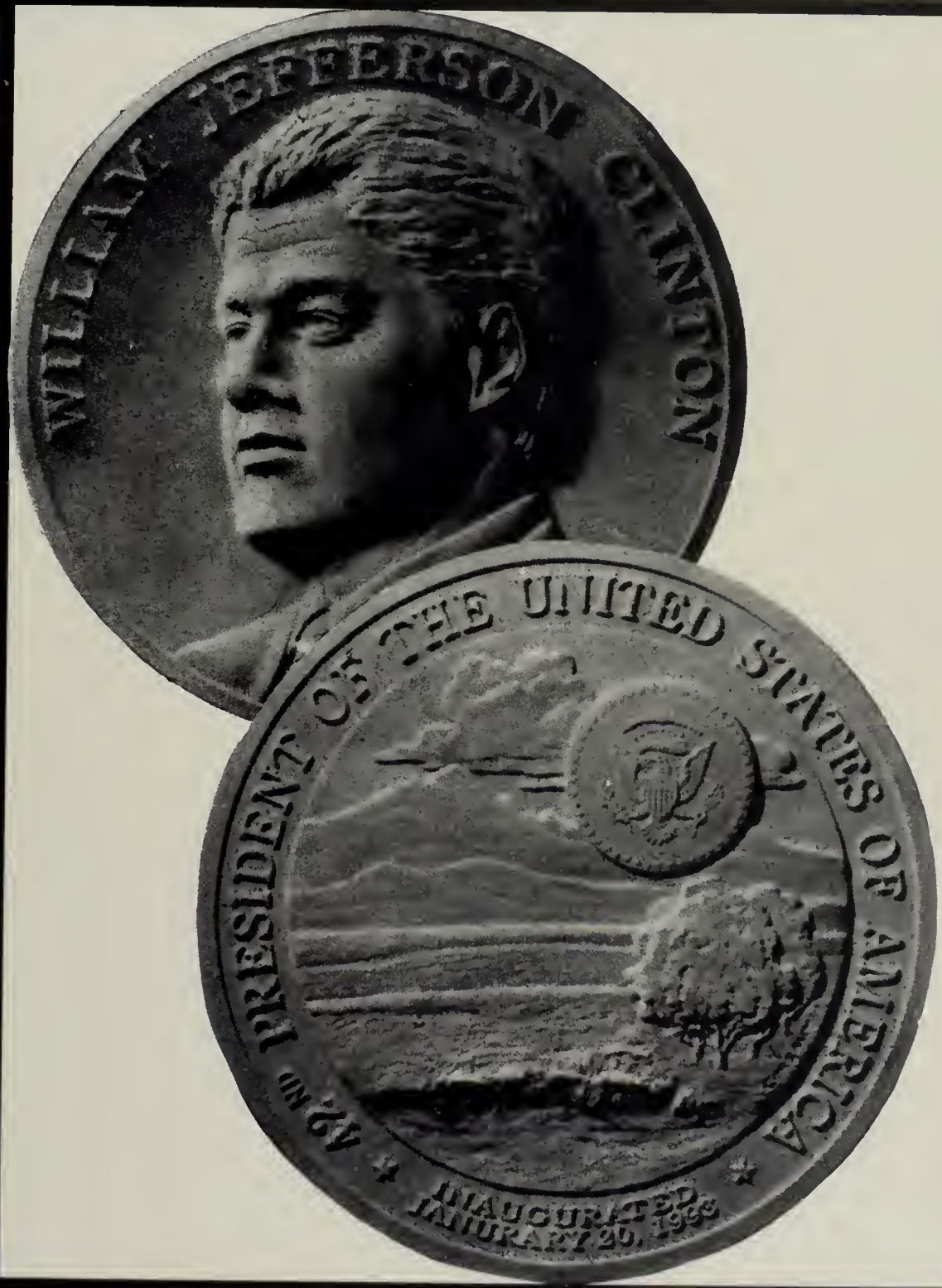
Quarterly Journal of the
Central States Numismatic Society

the sentinel



Spring 1993
Volume 41, Number 1

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The Central States Numismatic Society extends its deepest sympathy to the victims, families and friends who suffered in the attack on America, September 11, 2001 and recognizes the unselfish contribution and efforts of all rescue workers.

Our praise goes out to all the firefighters, police officers, medical personnel and volunteers who have dedicated their lives to helping people in this time of crisis.

These events will forever stay in the heart and mind of every American.

Central States Numismatic Society

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2075 E. Bocock Road, Marion, IN 46952

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901 Farmingham Road, Louisville, KY 40243

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the centinel

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Presidential Commentary

W. Ray Lockwood

One of the greatest rivalries in college football is Michigan vs. Ohio State. During successive weekends in August, I spent quality time in both states. The Fall Convention of our Society was held at the Dearborn Hyatt-Regency and met all expectations of a well-run show. The next weekend was the third annual Ohio State Coin Show in Columbus. Again, this was another well-run, well-attended event. My Presidential hat is off to the organizers of both shows for enthusiastic leadership, willing workers, great dealers and many, many collectors of all ages who benefitted from their attendance. I am proud to personally know the chairmen and many committee members who produced both shows. They are all a credit to our hobby and Central States in particular.

It was very gratifying to witness the formation of a new state-wide numismatic organization in Ohio. The Ohio State Numismatic Association was born in Columbus on September 1. This new club deserves our congratulations and ongoing support. It was a real pleasure to present the OSNA with its first-year memberships in CSNS and ANA free of charge. The OSNA will play a major role in our 63rd Anniversary Convention in Columbus, April 25-28, 2002. Buckeye numismatists will be registering dealers, supplying case labor, arranging youth and adult educational programs and promoting the show through free local publicity. The Central States officers and govenors look forward to a very successful show in Columbus.

As I write this column, I am aware of three CSNS member clubs that have taken advantage of our new education program. Clubs can purchase up to $500 worth of numismatic books, periodicals and other publications to be donated to their local libraries and be reimbursed by Centra States for half their expenses. Govenor Mary Mericle is heading up this program and has located a supplier who will give up to a 40% discount on books. $1,000 has been set aside for this new program. One more club is needed for this year and four for 2002. Fulfill the goal of educating the public about our great hobby by participating in our new CSNS education program.

Finally, I am aware that members have already declared themselves as candidates for President and Vice-President of our Society for the 2002-2004 administrative term. Others have declared as Govenor candidates. For the first time in our history, members can nominate themselves. What better way to serve our hobby and fellow collectors than being an officer/ Board member of

Central States. I hope and trust that many of you have given the nominating process some serious thought. The election will be held in the Spring of 2002 and the new officers will take office at our Columbus convention. Good luck to all!

W. Ray Lockwood
President

In Memoriam

The Central States Numismatic Society extends its sympathy to CSNS Govenor Bob Kutcher whose wife Beverly passed away recently.

PAN COIN SHOWS

MAY 3, 4, 5, 2002
Dealer set-up May 2, 4-8 p.m. • $25 Dealer Early-Bird Fee

OCTOBER 25, 26, 27, 2002
Dealer set-up October 24, 4-8 p.m. • $25 Dealer Early-Bird Fee

MAY 9, 10, 11, 2003
Dealer set-up May 8, 4-8 p.m. • $25 Dealer Early-Bird Fee

OCTOBER 24, 25, 26, 2003
Dealer set-up October 23, 4-8 p.m. • $25 Dealer Early-Bird Fee

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A Message from the Secretary

Jerry Lebo

This is being written a week after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington. We're all in shock. I've watched more television during the past week than I normally would in two months. Helen and I worked at the New York International show at the WTC the past two Decembers and I was scheduled to attend again this December. Perhaps we can take our minds off the tragedy for a few minutes with the following secretary's report.

It was a busy August. CSNS was well represented at the ANA convention in Atlanta Aug. 7-12. President Ray Lockwood, wife Fran, Vice President Harry Tileston, Governor Marv Mericle and CSNS member Bob Julian held down the fort at the CSNS booth, while yours truly spent a good part of the time peddling booths for our 2002 spring convention in Columbus, Ohio. (More about Columbus a little later in this report.)

Atlanta produced another award for The Centinel and Editors Jim and Karen Jach. The Centinel took second place in the ANA regional publications competition.

Part of my Atlanta time was spent on ANA itself, having been elected to its Board of Governors. In fact, CSNS is well represented with eight of the nine people on the ANA board also being members of Central States. They include the new ANA president, John Wilson, who is a former CSNS president.

Our fall convention dates actually fell in August this year because of scheduling conflicts. The Michigan State Numismatic Society was the host for that event Aug. 24-26 in Dearborn, Mich.

Special thanks to MSNS President Don Charters (who is also a CSNS governor), Ray Dillard and MSNS Business Manager Tom Klunzinger for all their work in making the Dearborn event so successful. Dan and Kathy Freeland did an outstanding job rounding up exhibits, Bob Hatfield and Steve Bieda are to be commended for arranging the educational programs, and Rita Jene Sledz and Donna Wasmer did their usual super job with hospitality. Some of the other volunteers who deserve a pat on the back include Andrew Parks, Kelly Finger, Steve Marzilli, Phil Rondeau, Bill Summerell, Bill Ewald, Joe LeBlanc and Ed and Vi Muszynski.

President Lockwood and yours truly represented CSNS at the Labor Day weekend show in Columbus, Ohio, sponsored by the energetic local club: CNS/COINS. Bill Kamb heads the list of willing volunteers who shepherd this event and will be the host when CSNS visits Columbus next spring.

History was made at Columbus with the official formation of the Ohio State Numismatic Association. It's been in the planning stages for the past year or so. The organizational meeting produced a governing board with Wendell Wolka se-

lected as the first president of OSNA.

Incidentally, if you still need a bourse application for the Columbus convention next April, please contact me. Booth sales have been rather brisk, so don't delay as many of the front locations are already taken. My telephone numbers will be changing soon as northern Indiana is being divided into three area codes. I fall into the new 574 AC. So my new numbers will be 574-753-2489 for the voice phone and 574-753-4379 for the fax.

CSNS Governors Jack Huggins and Kermit Wasmer were among the mainstays for the Illinois Numismatic Association's fall convention in the Chicago suburb of Countryside Sept. 7-9. This is a potential site for the CSNS fall convention of 2003. However, we might want to take a closer look at Countryside. Upon arriving for the convention, Jack, who is ILNA president, learned the town's fathers had belatedly imposed a $100 per day fee for coin and other collectibles shows.

Dues notices are coming at you, unless, of course, you're a life member or you have paid in advance. You might even have received your notice by the time this reaches you.

The envelope also includes your membership card. We send the cards with the notices to avoid paying another round of postage after your dues are paid. Each year there are about 1,200 to 1,300 notices mailed, which translates to a little more than $400 in savings.

Dues are $8 for regular membership, $5 for associate and $1 for juniors. Associate members have all the rights and privileges of regular members except they don't receive The Centinel. You can convert to a life membership for $125.

One final note about dues: A handful of members were tardy in paying 2001 dues. We had checks arrive as late as September. This paid dues through March 1, 2002. If you were among these few, please don't be surprised when you get the new dues notice, payment of which makes you current through March 2, 2003.

CSNS has begun a program to help local member clubs obtain books for public and school libraries in their areas. This will be an ongoing effort to help member clubs, who in turn can help their libraries.

Each year CSNS will appropriate $1,000 in matching funds, with a maximum of $250 available per club. The amount actually approved per club is a decision to be made by our Education Committee, which is handling the project.

Letters recently were mailed to all member clubs that are eligible to participate. Requests for support should go to Marv Mericle, P.O. Box 26,Prairie Creek, Ind., 47869.

By the way, this book project was the brainchild of CSNS President Ray Lockwood. If you have any other ideas about CSNS providing support to clubs, or individuals for that matter, please let us know.

One "service" we have provided in the past, mainly for state organizations, is making their membership applications and bourse applications available when we have booths at major shows. We're most happy to place these items on our

table as space permits. Contact me if we can help your club in this regard.

We're sorry to report Beverly Kutcher, wife of CSNS Governor Bob Kutcher, died Sept. 8 following a long illness. Bob underwent surgery Aug. 27 for replacement of a faulty heart valve and is recovering quite well. Cards can be mailed to Bob at 4211 Locust St., Lincoln, NE 68516.

We also regretfully note the passing in Fort Dodge, IA of Ellen Mericle, the mother of Gov. Marv Mericle. Memorial donations may be made to the ANA Building Fund.

Additionally, we note the passing for former ANA President Steve Taylor. Steve was a long-time member of Central States and an occasional exhibitor at our conventions. He won best-of-show at the 1989 convention.

Josie Herbert, wife of CSNS member and former ANA Governor Alan Herbert, died Sept. 23 following a long illness. Alan has requested that in lieu of flowers, donations be made to the Christian Life Center at 2020 Vista, Belle Fourche, SD 57717.

My predecessor as secretary-treasurer, Bob Douglas, is home recovering from a heart attack. Bob has been fitted with a pacemaker, but apparently there was only minor damage to his heart. Cards can be mailed to Bob at 58 Devonwood Ave. SW, Cedar Rapids IA 52404.

Former Governor Don Hudson is recovering quite well from surgery this past summer. Cards can be mailed to Don at 2012 Foyt Dr. #A, Indianapolis IN 46224-4352.

God Bless America!

Jerry Lebo
Secretary-Treasurer

Future CSNS Conventions

2002 – April 25-28 ..... Columbus, Ohio
2002 – Fall ..... Sharonville, OH
2003 – May 2-4 ..... St. Louis, MO
2003 – Fall ..... Chicago, IL (area)

NOTE TO CLUB OFFICIALS

Interested in hosting a future CSNS Convention? It is not too early to begin thinking of the future! Submit your letter of invitation to the CSNS Secretary-Treasurer at your earliest convenience. Your request will receive the prompt attention of the Officers and Board of Governors.

CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

63rd Anniversary Convention
Columbus Convention Center

April 26-28, 2002

PNG Day - Thursday, April 25
Columbus, Ohio

Attention, Coin Clubs!

Would you like to see news of your club's activities covered in *The Centinel?* The editors welcome news of club happenings in the Central States region. Feel free to send your club news to the editors along with any photographs to make your press release more interesting.

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Membership Applications

The persons named below have applied for membership in the Society. Each applicant will become a member in 30 days, unless a written objection to his or her application is received by the Secretary-Treasurer prior to that date.

REGULAR MEMBERS

8525	Albert J. Demsien	Brooklyn OH
8526	Mark Benvenuto	Royal Oak MI
8530	Gar Travis	Jacksonville NC
8531	William J. Bush Jr.	Cincinnati OH
8532	Dominic Albanese	Albion NY
8533	Gordon Donnell	Oakland CA
8534	Harold D. Shrader	Quincy IL
8535	Lyle Armstrong	Angola IN
8536	Art LeCompte	Jefferson LA
8537	Paul Spiegel	Tampa FL
8538	Renee DeLatour	Jefferson LA
8539	Frank Kerrigan	Jefferson LA
8540	Peter E. Nicholson	Elkhart IN
8541	David Hartung	Lansing MI
8542	Richard Watts	Howard City MI
8543	Tom Saunders	Whitmore Lake MI
8545	Anthony DeChristopher	Columbus OH
8546	Ralph Elmore	Taylor MI
8547	John B. Woodside	St. Louis MO
8548	Gene Conrad	Columbus OH
8549	Russell B. Rising	Lancaster OH
8550	Daniel Barrow	Indianapolis IN
8551	Matt Westfall	Palos Verdes CA
8552	Joe Rizdy	Chicago IL

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

8529	Mary Dennany	Delton MI

JUNIOR MEMBERS

8524	Megan Stocklin	Lancaster OH
8527	David Benvenuto	Royal Oak MI
8528	Christian Benvenuto	Royal Oak MI
8544	Michael Dennany IV	Delton MI

LIFE MEMBERS

737	Adam Crum	Newport Beach CA
738	Don McCulloch	Spirit Lake IA
739	Gary M. Brown	Delray Beach FL
740	Harry Tileston	Louisville KY
741	Bradley J. DeGrande	Eastpoint MI
742	Kevin Wasmer	Downers Grove IL

LOST MEMBERS

Ronald O. Bordwine	Garrison MN
Pat Cheever	Sioux Falls SD
Dennis H. McCormick	Chesterfield MO
Don Miller	Evergreen CO

IN MEMORIAM

The Board and membership of the Society join in extending our heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of the following members who passed away recently.

L 181	Paul D. Lyons Burlington IA
L 366	Ronnie Bradford Dallas TX
R 2887	Stephen R. Taylor Dover DE
R 3319	Gerald L. Bauman Tampa FL

Would You Like To Submit An Article To *The Centinel?*

The Central States Numismatic Society welcomes articles related broadly to numismatic themes. All of the material contributed will be entered in competition for the Elston Bradfield Literary Award for the best article to appear in *The Centinel.*

Articles from contributors less than 18 years old are entered in competition for the Daniel Parker Literary Award. Articles are to be typed. You may also submit a copy on a disk, identified with the name and version of software used. If disk is submitted, double-spaced printout must accompany disk. Articles should contain accurate information. Clear photos or drawings to help illustrate your subject can be submitted.

If you have a piece you'd like to submit for possible publication, contact the editors – Jim and Karen Jach, P.O. Box 210766, Milwaukee, WI 53221, phone 414/281-4687.

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Central States Numismatic Society
Board of Governors' Meeting Minutes
Dearborn MI - August 24, 2001

President Ray Lockwood called the meeting to order at 3:04 p.m. Roll call showed all members present except Governors Bob Kutcher, Marv Mericle, Paul Padget and Editors Jim and Karen Jach. All excused.

President Lockwood expressed thanks to the Michigan State Numismatic Society for being host to the CSNS fall convention. He also reported the death of the mother of Marv Mericle. It was noted Marv requested that in lieu of flowers, memorial donations be made to the American Numismatic Association building fund.

Roger Winkelhake reported that Bob Kutcher will undergo heart valve surgery and that Bob's wife is also seriously ill.

Guests in attendance were former CSNS President and current ANA President John Wilson, former Michigan State Numismatic Society President Ray Dillard, CSNS show chairman Kevin Foley and Michigan exhibitor Mike Dennany.

Don Charters moved and Ed Rothberg seconded to approve the minutes of the preceding board meeting.

Jack Huggins moved and Roger Winkelhake seconded to accept the treasurer's report.

Several thank-you letters were noted.

Treasury Oversight Committee member Harry Tileston said the society's books are in order.

President Lockwood reported that the Centinel won second place in this year's ANA publications' contest. There also was a discussion about the quarterly's content. There was a consensus that more educational stories are needed, and members are encouraged to submit same; there should be less use of the news columns for stories that might be seen as commercial advertising; and that more club news should be submitted for publication.

The Medal of Merit Committee reported it will submit nominees for a mail vote by the board.

Convention Chairman Kevin Foley said there are no current proposals for convention sites beyond 2003, and that we can't lock in dates more than 18 to 24 months prior to a convention. He also said we will provide shuttle bus service between the host hotel and the convention center for the 2002 spring convention in Columbus, Ohio.

Exhibit Committee Chairman Jack Huggins motioned the 2002 best-of-show award be named in memory of Ray Ellenbogen, the first-time exhibitor award in memory of Steve Taylor and the Peoples' Choice award in memory of Bob

Matthews. Seconded by Ed Rothberg. Approved.

Huggins also proposed several changes to the exhibiting rules. Seconded by Florence Schook. Approved.

President Lockwood thanked everybody who donated material for the Young Numismatists' auction on Saturday.

Don Charters moved and Glen Jorde seconded to award scholarships for the 2002 ANA summer seminar to Dan Freeland of Mayville, Mich., and Leon Saryan of Greenfield, Wis. Approved. The board also instructed the President and Scholarship Committee to award a third grant, providing a qualified individual submitted an application prior to Sept. 1.

Ed Rothberg and Glen Jorde said the dealer bourse area of the convention was running smoothly.

President Lockwood encouraged everybody to sign up new CSNS members.

The Auction Committee was instructed to seek bids for auctions at future conventions, beginning in 2003.

Bill Brandimore said security was excellent at this convention.

Kermit Wasmer reported three local member clubs have applied for support in acquiring books for libraries as part of a CSNS program being administered by the Education Committee. CSNS will make available $1,000 annually to help local clubs purchase library books. There is a cap of $250 per club per year.

Glen Jorde motioned and Ed Rothberg seconded to continue the policy of no public registration at our spring conventions. Approved.

Michigan State President Don Charters and Show Chairman Ray Dillard extended a welcome-to-Michigan greeting to the CSNS.

It was noted Legal Counsel Rob Green and Secretary-Treasurer Jerry Lebo will prepare the referendum question dealing with changing the office of secretary-treasurer from elective to appointive.

Ed Rothberg moved and Bill Brandimore seconded to change the standard board meeting time from Friday afternoon to Friday morning and Saturday morning, allowing 90 minutes for each. Following discussion, the motion was withdrawn and a new motion made for the board meeting to begin at 7:30 a.m. on Saturday. Approved.

Harry Tileston announced he will be a candidate for CSNS president. It also was noted Marv Mericle will run for vice president.

Bill Brandimore moved and Glen Jorde seconded to table discussion of the bylaws. Approved. This included minimum age for serving as an officer; filling vacancies on the board, and clarifying some election language.

Jerry Lebo moved and Kermit Wasmer seconded to adjourn. Approved.

Respectfully submitted,

Jerry Lebo, Secretary-Treasurer

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A Long Journey to a Foreign Time: The Ancient 50 States Quarters Program

By Ben Keele, YN

PREFACE

In addition to facilitating commerce, coinage also serves as a durable record of human civilization. Many ancient cultures and governments would be unknown to us if we did not have their coins. Historians use numismatic items along with other historical resources to comment upon and illustrate these defunct civilizations. But what will historians say about the United States of America in another millennium? This essay presents one possible scenario, evaluating the 50 States Quarters Program from the perspective of a future numismatic scholar. Since obviously the year 3001 is not yet upon us, I must take some literary license when making predictions. I do not dare claim that any of my extrapolations will be vindicated; in fact, most of them will probably be proven false. Rather, I hope to remind us that our present actions will have significant, yet unknown, ramifications on future generations and that we should all be mindful of our legacy.

A Long Journey to a Foreign Time:
The Ancient 50 States Quarters Program
Published on the Archives site of the
International Numismatist Alliance,
Posted at 1215 GMT, November 22, 3001

Throughout the entire spectrum of ancient coinage, from the denarius of a Roman Emperor boasting of military victory, to the numerous issues of the Republic of Liberia immortalizing seemingly everything, even an American movie release, nations have recorded major events and accomplishments on their metal coinage.

Of course, we do not perpetuate this practice, coinage having been abolished for hundreds of years. In the case of the United States 50 States Quarters Program, the United States Congress was the only body that could initiate it because the United States Constitution of 1789 gave the federal government the exclusive power to mint coins. This was due to the failure of the earlier organizing document, the Articles of the Confederation. Under that looser political system, every state made its own currency. Unfortunately, this made interstate commerce clumsy and ineffective. Later, the United States used a

decimal system of currency, in which each unit, the dollar, was divided into 100 cents. This system worked well and was used until 2132 when the U.S. joined the Global Coalition and adopted its electronic system of trade. Nobel Prize laureate in economics Jake Gerberson recounted the painful transition,

> The United States stubbornly refused to ratify the Global Trade Agreement. The Senate rejected the treaty five times over a period of thirty years. American business leaders were very effective at persuading legislators that the international trade regime regulated private corporations so much that they would be incapable of earning a satisfactory profit. Republican Majority Leader Mary Sand denounced the heavy corporate tax provisions by calling the pact the "Global Pay-to-Trade Agreement." However, the United States soon became incapable of trading with other nations, and this self-induced embargo forced America to surrender, but not after quadrillions of dollars of lost income. (Gerberson, *Economic Armageddon: The American Capitalist System vs. Globalization*)

Thus, the approximately 2700 year-old reign of coinage as the medium of trade ended, and computers ascended to the monetary throne.

Numismatics as a hobby and an industry sustained a major blow when the U.S. Mint and Bureau of Engraving and Printing were dissolved and numismatic items ceased to be produced. Without new supplies of collector coins or coins in circulation to pique the general populace's interest, numismatics became much more esoteric than it was in the 20th century. Of course, collectors continued to accumulate credit cards and other pieces of plastic used in trade, but soon these, too, became obsolete.

30th century numismatists have no experience with "spending" coins or other tangible units of trade as their recent ancestors did, and most would probably not wish to revert back to those primitive methods. Coins and currency were very insecure: one could easily lose them or have them stolen. Large amounts of money represented by pounds of silver or gold would also be rather cumbersome to transport. However, we must concede that any coin, debit card or currency note is much more aesthetically attractive than our multi-digit personal identification number and biometric signature.

However, in the 20th and 21st centuries, numismatic items commemorating momentous people, places and events were alive and well. In 1997, every coin carried the portrait of a deceased president and many coins were produced for sale to contemporary numismatists to finance certain organizations or projects. Nonetheless, the 50 States Quarters Program was unprecedented in United States numismatic history. Though the United States' northern neighbor, Canada, had featured its provinces on its quarter earlier, at no time before this program had all members of the Union been commemorated on federal coin-

age.

The program had its official beginnings in 1996, when the United States' federal legislature, the Congress, passed Public Law 104-329, the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996. In that legislation was a directive to the Department of the Treasury to study the feasibility of giving all 50 states a quarter upon which to put their design.

The Treasury's report was very positive. Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin wrote:

> The study, through extensive polling and market research, concluded that there was a substantial degree of interest and public acceptance for the program. Having said this, I believe that the natural reflection of the will of the people lies with their representatives in the Congress. Therefore, if Congress directs that we should proceed with the 50 State Commemorative Quarter Program, the Department of the Treasury stands ready to implement it. (Rubin, Treasury Department Letter of Support, October 31, 1997 to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs)

Rubin's letter also noted that "The program has clear economic advantages to the government, with between $2.6 and $5.1 billion over ten years of projected savings." This revenue was based upon projections that a large majority of Americans would collect the coins, thus removing them from circulation. The government would not have to redeem them and thereby collect the seignorage.

Members of both chambers of the Congress, the Senate and House of Representatives, proposed legislation authorizing the 50 States Quarters Program. The Congress of this time is well known by present-day political scientists for partisan gridlock that threatened government operation. However, the bill that was ultimately enacted (S. 1228) sailed through the assembly with relative ease. Having been introduced in the Senate on September 26, 1997, the bill had acquired a favorable report and was passed November 9. The House responded quickly and passed the bill on November 13. President Bill Clinton, the second and last president to be impeached, signed the bill into law on December 1, 1997.

Clearly, the measure had great support. In deliberations on the bill, the only objections expressed were related to another provision added to the bill. These sections mandated a new gold-colored one-dollar coin. In fact, Representative Jim Kolbe stated in his remarks that he enthusiastically supported the quarter program but said the golden dollar was doomed to fail unless its paper counterpart was eliminated. The future would prove this politician correct: despite an aggressive campaign to integrate the golden dollar coin into circulation, the public rejected it (see Frogger, "Why the Sacagawea Dollar only was Gold for Fools," *The Numismatist*, April 2015). If only the dollar could have had the

same success as the commemorative quarters.

Once the legislation was passed in 1997, the United States Mint proceeded swiftly with establishing the 50 States Quarters Program. By the beginning of 1999, the first quarter, Delaware's was released into circulation.

The state to be honored on each quarter created the design concepts. The governor of the state recommended designs and forwarded them to the federal Fine Arts Commission and Citizen's Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. After clearing all bureaucratic obstacles, the Secretary of the Treasury finally approved one design.

In the first three years, of the program the general populace was made a part of the process immediately. Most states established bodies to consider and recommend ideas often suggested by citizens. Massachusetts allowed only children to propose designs.

Nebraska's process for selecting its mark on the national coinage is a good example of what other states did.

In the 2001 session of Nebraska's unicameral Legislature, Legislative Bill 706 was enacted. It established the Nebraska State Quarter Design Committee. Consisting of various officials and experts in numismatics, sculptural art and Nebraska history, the committee received design submissions from the public and recommended them to the governor, who then participated in the federal process articulated above.

The committee was inundated with suggestions from people hoping to put their mark on American money. Propositions ranged from University of Nebraska football (the college had a very good team, winning several national championships. The sport, though it was condemned as barbaric in the Social Revolution of 2450, has experienced a recent resurgence in popularity), landscape scenes, and famous personages. A daily news publication, the *Omaha World-Herald*, opined in an editorial "Devising Nebraska's quarter will be a challenge, but a delightful one...let the debate begin." (*Omaha World-Herald*, April 6, 2001)

Debate over the design was quite lively, and the hearings the committee held frequently went many hours overtime because so many people wished to express their thoughts on the designs. Several of the committee members resigned, saying that the public service was disrupting their lives. One member exclaimed halfway through a meeting "This is ridiculous. These people are crazy! It is just a quarter!" Such are the casualties of an overzealous democracy.

For whatever reason, whether the public participation or the historical significance or the regional pride associated with one's state, the 50 States Quarters Program was a complete success. The United States Mint posted a $2.6 billion profit in 2000; the low end of congressional projections for a 10-year program had been achieved in one year. According to surveys conducted in

2001, 64 percent of the United States' adult population were saving the commemorative quarters. This increased demand forced the Mint to significantly augment its production of quarters, going from a pre-1999 average of 1.5 billion coins to 6.5 billion in 2001. Due to such large production figures, any present-day numismatist knows that the commemorative quarters are common, even many centuries after their issue.

So even though these coins are not particularly valuable as collectibles, they certainly provide excellent illustrations of United States history. For example, the quarter for New Jersey, which was issued in 1999, displays a metallic interpretation of Emmanuel Leutze's 1851 painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware," a piece of art then in the New York City Metropolitan Museum of Art. That painting was destroyed in the 2005 New York City Insurrection, along with many other artistic works. The picture of George Washington crossing the river during the Revolutionary War may have fallen into obscurity had the quarters not kept the image in the public eye.

Today the United States of America is still regarded as one of the great superpowers of history, rivaling the Roman Empire and the Middle East Confederacy. What made the Union great was the contribution of each individual state. Like a choir, with its individual singers adding their voices, we see that the U.S. was only as good as the sum of its parts. Surely the Congress and the American people understood this idea when they memorialized for eternity each and every part that constituted the United States of America.

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Statues and Medals – Monuments to War

By Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

It wasn't so many years ago that we (the United States) were engaged in one of the great world wars (WWII) that seem to plague the course of history with some regularity. It was in this war that the largest number of human casualties in war occurred, killed in order to promulgate the monstrous demands and goals of mad men who happened to have inveigled their way into the leadership of a country. Today, more than 50 years later, battles related to that war still continue, but now over the questions as to which military groups and at what costs should monuments be erected to commemorate the events of that war – and where the monuments should be placed. Millions of non-combatant people died in that war, but little attention has been given, with few exceptions, to memorialize those innocents whose lives were snuffed out because of their religious beliefs or their ethnic origins. In fact, killings go on even now, in Africa and Asia, and in former Yugoslavia. Only statues of battles and generals stand, but none are intended to remind one of the sufferings and degradations of the people.

A generation earlier, we were involved in another world, then touted as being 'the war to end all wars'. Then too, plazas were filled with monuments and statues to mark the glory of that war. Again, the sufferings of the people were forgotten.

Perhaps, since the dawn of mankind, wars have been fought for the purpose of imposing the thoughts and demands of one State upon another State, be it for control of the food supply, over land, jobs, human rights, religion or pseudo-religion.

In olden times, wars were relatively brief and victory was determined on the basis of one or two major battles. Now, wars seem to last longer, years, and victory is hard-earned, the result of careful planning, with results dependent upon success in battle after battle. Whatever the final outcome, however, an abundance of statues and monuments quickly rise to propagandize each battle and each military unit involved. The monuments serve as a medium for informing the people of successes of the winning State over the enemy State. Again, one theme which rarely emerges in these monuments is recognition of the emotional suffering of the general population due to the war. Perhaps the single exception to this, in the aftermath of WWII, is the sculptured admoni-

tion to 'never forget' The Holocaust.

If World War II represents the greatest actual number of people killed in a war, the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) certainly takes the 'honor' in terms of the percentage of the total population killed in a war. Much has been written of this war (1-3). It was essentially a true 'world' war. Every country in Europe was involved and it extended even to the shores of what became the American colonies, and other parts of the world. Armies were constantly engaged in battle, though the motivation for those battles varied considerably according to the origin of the armies involved. Ultimately, more than half the population of Europe was killed as a direct result of that war.

What began as a war of religious reform and freedom, in which first, Christian IV, king of Denmark, and then, Gustav II Adolphus, king of Sweden, attempted to spread the newly-emerging religious creeds of the protestants: Lutherans, Calvins and Wesleyans, over existing catholic domination. Judaism managed a few significant gains of its own at the same time. Gradually, the theme of the war turned from religion to dominance of trade on the Baltic Sea, and, finally to the gain of land. Denmark occupied Norway, Iceland, parts of Germany, Sweden and Finland. Sweden, in turn, added the Baltic States and parts of Poland, Russia and Finland to its realm. The Netherlands, long under the domination of Spain, achieved its freedom. Many other adjustments to the maps of the world resulted from this conflict.

Of the two primary champions of the war, one, Gustav, died in battle midway through the war (1632) and the other, Christian, abdicated his office as king. Rather than a plethora of monuments to mark various success in the war, each of the governments involved turned to medals, tokens and coins to commemorate events significant to them.

Thus, The Thirty Years War was, perhaps, the cross-point between the modern use of public statues and monuments to mark battles as compared with the older use of private medals and, even, coins as a propagandizing means. In Roman times, coins served as 'newspapers', on which the emperor could communicate and advertise his victories (real or imagined) over subject States, marriages, births and deaths of members of his royal family, and any other event he wished to publicize.

Aside from the usual royal battle medals, over one thousand medals, tokens and coins have been catalogued (3) on which appears the Name of God in Hebrew (JEHOVAH). These were issued over a period of about 325 years, from the early 16th century to the middle of the 19th century, from most countries and city-states in Europe, even to Mexico and India. Whatever the in-

tended use of the numismatic item, each piece contains the tetragrammaton representing the Name of God, always given in Hebrew. In addition to these, of course, there are hundreds of other pieces on which the tetragrammaton does not appear at all, but which are directly related to the conduct and events of the war. In a, perhaps, unexpected twist, in spite of the rendition in Hebrew, none of these pieces have a Judaic significance. In each case, it is clear that the local king or duke was appealing to God for aid and protection in his cause, and was using this means for suggesting to his people that God was in support of his religious views and would ensure ultimate victory.

From the hundreds of numismatic items related to The Thirty Years War, there are many beautiful examples of medallic art and many have great historic significance and meaning, but there are two, which to me, epitomize the pathos and emotional upheaval experienced by members of the general population. These feelings are not and can not be revealed in statues and monuments dedicated to the heroes and glories of war. One of these examples is really a series of more than 60 nearly identical pieces from the German State of Hesse-Cassel. They were issued between 1627 and 1720, in silver and gold, with at least one klippe variety known. The obverse (?) depicts an extensive variety of designs including a so-called square shield, a round shield, or an extensively decorated ornate shield, a lion rampant, with or without star or the date, a legend or a bust of the local landgraf then in office. The reverse (?), the side essential to this discussion, shows a willow tree bent to the right under the force of a strong wind blowing from the upper left-hand corner, in clouds. A short lightning bolt extends from the clouds to the right or from the clouds downward to the ground to the left of the tree. Surrounding the base of the tree are none or as many as six or seven houses. In contrast to the stormy scene on the left side of the field, the right upper corner has, within a sun burst with rays, the tetragrammaton (יהוה) in Hebrew. Often called the 'storm taler', to me these pieces illustrate the wrath and hate of the perpetrators of the war and its devastating effects on the people who live in the houses. God's protection and benevolence is symbolized by the sun burst on the right side. It is difficult to say whether the scene represents the wrath of God against the ruler of Hesse-Cassel or against his enemies, those who are still at war with him.

The second piece is only a single example and, perhaps, evokes an even stronger emotion. This is a medal of Saxony, 1706, of silver and about dollar size. On the obverse (?) stand two human figures as if just emerging from under the ground, aware and wary of each other, having not seen another human for years who was not ready to kill the other. One asks the other: "Wass ist neues? Ist es fried?" (What is new? Has peace come?). The second answers: "Yes, there has been an end to the war and it is through this way in Saxony that the golden peace grows." One is left with an impression that neither knows what to do with himself, nor does he yet trust the other.

On the reverse (?) is seen a group of six human figures of apparently different ages. Each has his arms raised towards a cloud cartouche in which is JEHOVAH in Hebrew. The legend reads: God in his highest honor will give piece. One can almost sense a feeling of re-birth, the hope and excitement of a new beginning. Such emotions are rarely seen on war monuments.

There are other pieces in the JEHOVAH series which may match these two examples. One which comes to mind comments on the sudden silence following the signing of one treaty which finally led to the conclusion of the war.

While most of the monuments seem to celebrate the past, these two medals can be considered to honor the future. It will just take time!

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Standing Liberty Quarters, 1916-1930

By R.W. Julian

One of the most famous coins of the twentieth century is the Standing Liberty quarter dollar, struck from 1916 to 1930. Every collector 'knows' that the first issue caused an uproar and the government ordered the design to be reworked, in order to change that which offended. Some believe that an attempt was made to recall the first coins and melt them. The rumors may well be true, but on the other hand . . .

In 1915 the Barber quarter had been struck continuously since 1892 and Treasury officials realized that they would be able to change the design in 1916, when the 25th year rolled around. A law passed in 1890 stipulated that designs could not be changed more often than 25 years without special Congressional approval.

Mint Director Robert W. Wooley wrote several artists in December 1915 that the government was planning to change the designs of the dime, quarter, and half dollar. Hermon A. MacNeil received one of these letters as did noted artist Adolph Weinman.

MacNeil, born in February 1866 at Prattville, Massachusetts, was then 49 years of age and at the height of his artistic career. He had studied in Paris in the 1880s and then worked in Chicago in the early 1890s. From 1896 to 1900 he studied under Italian masters in Rome; upon his return to America he established a studio at College Point on Long Island, where he was to spend the rest of his days, dying in October 1947.

The terms of the contest were that the artist would receive $300 for his entry as such and $2000 if the design was adopted for the regular coinage. The artists began work immediately but at this stage only pen and ink drawings were considered; plaster models were not prepared until designs had been accepted.

There has long been a belief among some collectors that artists were free to choose their own designs for the coinage without so much as a hint from the Treasury or Mint Bureau. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is clear that in all cases the artist was given some latitude, but the overall direction of the artwork was carefully spelled out.

A case in point is the Barber coinage of 1892. The engraver was required to use the contemporary French head of Liberty as a model while the reverse had to have the Great Seal of the United States. Barber had room to interpret the instructions, but not all that much.

We do not know the precise nature of the directions given to MacNeil and, barring some new discovery in the official records, probably never will. Yet, his final accepted design shows clearly enough the general nature of his instructions.

Almost certainly Director Wooley told MacNeil that one of the obverses was to have Liberty coming through a doorway, symbolizing defense of the nation while the other two suggested designs were, of course, similar to the finished Weinman work on the 1916 dime and half dollar.

It is likely that all artists were given the same instructions. On the basis of the drawings he submitted in early February 1916, MacNeil was given the commission for the obverse of the quarter dollar.

Once the Treasury had determined which artist would be designing which a given denomination, MacNeil and Weinman started to work. By May MacNeil had completed an acceptable design for the reverse and now the Mint informed him that both sides had been accepted for use. The next step was to execute the models, a difficult matter considering that MacNeil had not executed anything for coinage dies in the past. He therefore spent time at the Mint carefully studying the necessary techniques.

In preparing models for coinage, the artists were told that in particular there could only be a small distance between the highest and lowest points on the completed plasters. The parameters were very tight and for this reason coinage models are executed at a much slower rate than similar work for medals.

The first plaster models by MacNeil seem to have been finished about the beginning of June 1916. This design differed from that finally struck in December 1916 in several ways. First of all, there were two dolphins at the lower part of the obverse while the motto "In God We Trust" was on a ribbon stretching from Liberty's right hand to the shield.

Even on the this first model Liberty is topless and her right breast is clearly shown. It is important to note that no comments were made on this aspect of the models, merely that the dolphins and the motto were a problem. The next obverse model, probably finished by the end of August, was somewhat closer to the finished product of December.

In early September MacNeil learned that Barber wanted to "rub down" the fields of the models, presumably meaning that the rough finish in certain areas was to be eliminated. Both MacNeil and Weinman argued strongly against this practice, indicating that it changed the character of the work. During September and October a series of changes was made to the original models, some of which were done without MacNeil being informed. (One of the major changes, with his knowledge, was the removal of the dolphins from the obverse.) By early in October lead impressions were taken from the dies and submitted to Mint and Treasury officials for examination.

These high-level examinations produced additional changes in the design, mostly very slight in nature. There was also a series of letters concerning MacNeil's request to have his initials on the obverse; at length permission was granted so long as they were relatively inconspicuous. They were, in the end, placed at the lower right edge.

After a considerable number of changes, coinage finally began in December 1916. Some 52,000 quarter dollars were struck in the final days of the year, creating a rarity, at least for later generations of collectors. Director Wooley, in his report for fiscal 1916, reported that the new quarter "is intended to typify in a measure the awakening interest of the country to its own protection." He further noted that Liberty is "stepping forward to the gateway of the country . . . The left arm of the figure of Liberty is upraised, bearing the shield in the attitude of protection, from which the covering is being drawn." The first quarters were the subject of intense scrutiny, no more so than at the present time. The most important point to collectors, when considering high-grade specimens, is whether or not Liberty has a full head - in other words if the details of the side of the head are present or not. Only a small proportion of uncirculated specimens have a full head and for some dates it is virtually unknown.

Although some writers have stated that full head coins are from new dies, this is highly unlikely. Rather it was the skill of the press foreman in setting the dies in the coining press. If properly set, all the details came up; if not, the coin appears slightly soft and there is not a full head.

The 1916 quarter, in superior condition, brings a strong price whenever offered for sale. One in the Norweb sale (Bowers and Merena, March 1988) brought $3,080, a good price considering that it was not a full head and graded MS-60. An MS-65 with full head is currently estimated to about $15,000.

According to Walter Breen, the first quarters of the new design were not publicly released until January 17, but six days earlier MacNeil had already written complaining of the new design. Apparently this was the first view of "his" coin and he did not like what he saw. In particular there had been numerous modifications to the August design; MacNeil noted that several of the changes had originally been considered but discarded as not artistic enough for the coinage!

It has been reported, on very doubtful authority, that there was a great hue and cry from the public over the new design. Writers in the past have drawn an analogy from the uproar over the 1896 Educational series of Silver Certificates ($1, $2, and $5). These "problems" supposedly attracted the unwelcome attention of Anthony Comstock, whose anti-vice activities are well known; the main problem with the old story is that Comstock died before the new coins were struck.

The request from MacNeil was almost certainly ignored at first but then reconsidered in light of something entirely different. Treasury Secretary William G. McAdoo (who just happened to be the son-in-law of President Woodrow Wilson) had strong presidential ambitions. It is likely that McAdoo saw what might happen in the election of 1920 if a group raised an outcry about the "obscene" design on the new quarter dollar. What we see happening is almost

certainly a political damage control in advance of any possible attacks on McAdoo.

It is likely that once McAdoo had been notified by political advisors of the possible fall-out over the new quarter, he took steps to make certain that all was taken care of. What happened next is not at all clear, but it seems likely that MacNeil had a private conference with high officials of the Treasury during late February or perhaps early in March. MacNeil was probably now told that Chief Engraver Barber's changes were being reconsidered; Barber, who did most of the changes to MacNeil's design, had died on February 18, 1917, rather conveniently for those wishing to blame the late chief engraver for all the design problems.

Someone realized that major revisions would require Congressional approval and McAdoo chose a close friend - Congressman William Ashbrook of Ohio - to introduce the measure. The bill, as passed in early July 1917, allowed the Mint to change the position of the reverse stars and the eagle as well as lettering and concavity of the fields. All other changes were specifically forbidden! The "concavity" matter was in response to the claim that the coins would not stack properly; this has been disputed and rightfully so. It is not clear who did the new diework, but it was probably MacNeil in close cooperation with new Chief Engraver George T. Morgan. If MacNeil had not been allowed to make the changes he wanted, McAdoo faced the risk of the artist blowing the whistle on the entire operation. It was a 'quid pro quo' in the classical sense.

MacNeil revised the obverse to let Liberty have a chainmail vest, thus hiding that which McAdoo thought might cause him political problems. In return for this, other substantive changes were made, as required by the July 1917 law.

The addition of chainmail to the obverse figure of Liberty has been attacked as a violation of the law but this is uncertain. It had been Mint practice to order minor changes in the devices from time to time and no one ever said that these were illegal. As early as 1793 the government clearly put its own version of Liberty on the coinage without consulting Congress.

A good argument could be made that the chainmail addition did not, in reality, change the basic design. It may have altered the appearance of the Liberty figure slightly, but certainly it did not change the meaning of the design. The law specified that the devices were to conform to the artist's drawings of May 1916, which may have given McAdoo the necessary loophole. It has been stated that Congress knew the real reason for the law; this is highly unlikely. McAdoo had plenty of political enemies, even within his own party, and that sort of thing would have soon seen the light of day.
The new dies were completed in August 1917 and from then on the McAdoo/ MacNeil" design would be struck.

There has been considerable interest in the identity of the MacNeil's model.

By the spring of 1917 the name of Doris Doscher - later a famous actress - had appeared in the numismatic press; in 1972, however, after Doscher died, Mrs. Irene MacDowell also claimed to have been the model. As it is likely that MacNeil had more than one model, both women were probably telling the truth.

The coins of 1917 Type I from all three mints are quite easily obtained in decent condition by the collector at a nominal price. In XF-40 the prices range from about $60 to less than $100 for the scarcest of the three, from the Denver Mint. Those of Type II for 1917 are somewhat scarcer, though the prices do not reflect this; the major demand for Type I is from type collectors whereas there is a reasonable choice of dates for Type II after 1917.

The great rarity is the 1918/7-S. An MS-65 with full head would probably bring in excess of $300,000; the Norweb specimen (MS-60, not full head) brought more than $6000. Several of the dates in the late teens and early twenties are scarce but there are no really rare dates except 1916. The 1921 is scarce, with XF-40 specimens bringing about $300.

In 1924 it was finally noticed that the date wore off too easily (coins which might grade fine to very fine otherwise barely had a legible date) and Chief Engraver Morgan modified the dies so that the date was now recessed. The post-1924 coinage could be found by collectors well into the late 1950s. Most of the late dates (1925-1930) are available in XF-40 for about $30 though some rate above this.

In 1931 there was no coinage but for 1932 Congress approved a commemorative Washington quarter dollar. The Standing Liberty design was supposed to resume in 1933 but instead the Washington design has been struck since 1934. It was the end of a series that has more controversy now then it had originally.

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Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian (1912-2001) An Appreciation

By L. A. Saryan

On June 29, Dr. Paul Zareh Bedoukian passed away at the age of 89 of complications following esophageal surgery. Bedoukian was the world's foremost expert on ancient Armenian numismatics—a true collector and distinguished leading scholar in a field he tilled indefatigably for more than 50 years—and we are all poorer for this loss.

Paul was born in Sebastia (Sivas, now in Turkey) in 1912. As a young boy he became a victim of Turkish oppression. He was forced to leave his boyhood home and march south for hundreds of miles to the Syrian Desert. He and members of his family were among over a million Armenians who were killed or deported from their homes in the genocide of 1915. In the ensuing tragedy Paul lost several relatives, including his father. He settled in Canada with his mother and brother, where he earned a Ph.D. in organic chemistry at McGill University in 1942.

Armed with training in science, Paul moved to the United States, where he became an international authority in the chemistry of perfumes and flavors. After a career as a consultant for several well-known firms, he formed Bedoukian Research, Inc., a company specializing in the manufacture of synthetic chemicals for perfumery. Under his direction, Bedoukian Research became one of the most prominent organizations in this specialty.

His first love, however, was the collection and study of Armenian coins and antiquities. Through Bedoukian's efforts, Armenian coinage and its associated history became known to the worldwide numismatic fraternity. He was an indefatigable researcher who was continually burrowing into the unknown folds of the Armenian past. His principal lasting contributions are his more than a dozen books and 100-plus scholarly studies on various aspects of early numismatics, including the coins of ancient and medieval Armenian kings, Roman coinage, coins of the Crusaders, scientific study of coins, hoard studies, early medals, and other topics. This prolific output opened new horizons that were previously beyond the grasp of most collectors. He sponsored the striking of several attractive commemorative medals for the Armenian community of New York. He lectured widely and, with the help of his wife Victoria, prepared displays of Armenian coinage that brought hundreds into the hobby. He was a member of several organizations, including the Arme-

Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian

nian Numismatic Society, which elected him an honorary life member in 1971. He was also a member (and benefactor) of the American Numismatic Association, American Numismatic Society, Royal Numismatic Society, and the Societe Francaise de Numismatique.

Two of Bedoukian's most important contributions to numismatic science are the books **Coinage of Cilician Armenia** (1962 and revised in 1979) and **Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia** (1978). Both of these trailblazing works, really the first of their kind in English, are indispensable to collectors and researchers.

His collecting activities resulted in the preservation of literally thousands of coins and unique artifacts of the Armenian cultural heritage that might otherwise have been lost. Then, over a period of four decades, he generously donated these items to various museums in the United States, Europe, the Middle East, and Armenia. Among the beneficiaries of his largesse are the ANA, the ANS, Harvard University, the Smithsonian Institution, Columbia University, the Armenian Library and Museum of America, and the State Museum of Armenian History. At most of these institutions, these collections form the bulk of the Armenian holdings.

Paul's achievements and generosity have been recognized several times by his colleagues. In 1993, he received the American Numismatic Association Smedley Award for Service to the ANA, and last year he was honored with a gold medal bearing his portrait struck by his colleagues in the Armenian Numismatic Society. In recognition of his generosity, the Armenian Library and Museum of America in Massachusetts named its largest exhibition hall the "Bedoukian Gallery," and the numismatic section of the museum of the Armenian Monastery in Jerusalem is named the "Bedoukian Room" in his honor.

Paul was very gracious and giving of his time in helping younger collectors get started in numismatics. I had the honor of meeting him on several occasions, most recently in November of 2000 at a special banquet and exhibition sponsored in his honor by the Armenian Library and Museum of America. His contributions to Armenian numismatic science cannot be overestimated. I am humbled by the breadth of his achievement and knowledge in Armenian history and numismatics, and I will personally be eternally grateful for his friendship, generous encouragement, and assistance, which played a key role in stimulating my own interest in these subjects. It would not be an exaggeration to state that he single-handedly erected the structure of Armenian numismatics through his efforts.

Dr. Bedoukian is survived by his wife Victoria, three children Robert, Betty, and Joan, and seven grandsons Mathew, David, and Philip; Paul, James, and Gregory; and Michael. Memorial contributions may be forwarded to the Armenian Library and Museum of America (65 Main St., Watertown, MA 02472) and the Fund for Armenian Relief (630 Second Ave., New York, NY 10016}.

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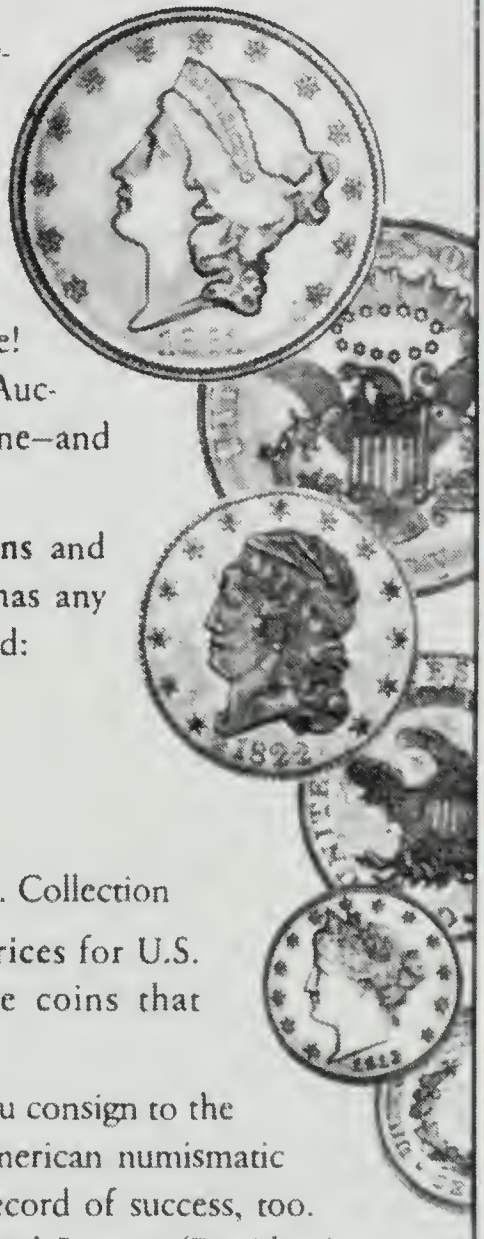

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Club News

WAUKESHA COIN CLUB

The Waukesha (Wisconsin) coin club will sponsor it's 34th Annual Coin Show on Sunday, March 17, 2002 from 9 am to 5 pm at the Waukesha Elks Lodge at 2301 Springdale Drive. Directions to the Elks Lodge; I-94 Exit Hwy 18, west to Springdale Road (American Donut Shop), Right on Springdale 2 blocks.

Admission is $1.00 for adults, children are free; attendance prizes will be awarded hourly; an estimated 35 dealers will have tables; refreshments will be available; and club members will provide exhibits in competition for prizes.

To commemorate the show, a wooden token with a trade value of 5 cents, will be given to all attendees. An elongated cent will also be produced at the show. Persons unable to attend the show and desiring a 2002 wooden "nickel" or a rolled cent can obtain one by sending 50 cents and an SASE to: Waukesha Coin Club, 1912 Laura Lane, Waukesha, WI 53186.

CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

the centinel

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Show Calendar

Show Chairmen are invited to send announcements of upcoming coin shows in the Central States region. The Show Calendar is intended to assist collectors and dealers in planning their show attendance. It is also designed to aid show sponsors in avoiding date conflicts. Show dates should be sent 6 to 12 months in advance. Please include the city where the show will be held, official name of the show, show dates and location, as well as the name, address and phone number of the show or bourse chairman. Send to Karen Jach, P. O. Box 210766, Milwaukee, WI 53221.

2002 SHOW CALENDAR

Muncie, Indiana - January 20

Muncie Coin & Stamp Club 44th Annual Show, Horizon Convention Center, 401 South High Street, Muncie, Indiana. Ray Saylor, 1308 S. Ribble Ave., Muncie, IN 47302-3730.

Brooklyn Center, Minnesota - March 15-18

68th Annual Northwest Coin Show, Earle Brown Heritage Center, 6155 Earle Brown Center, Brooklyn Center, MN 55430. Lee Quast, Box 1301, High Ridge, MO. 314-276-1162

Waukesha, Wisconsin - March 17

Waukesha Coin Club's 34th Annual Coin Show, Waukesha Elks Lodge, 2301 Springdale Drive, Waukesha, WI. Forrest Schumacher 262-524-3227

Marion, Indiana - March 24

Marion Coin Club 44th Annual Coin Show, Grant County 4-H Fairgrounds, State Highway 18, East Marion, IN. Ray Lockwood, P.O. Box 93, Marion, IN 46952. 765-664-6520 or E-mail sunray@comteck.com

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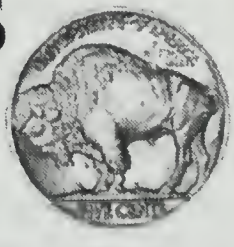

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Show Calendar

Milwaukee, Wisconsin - April 11-13

South Shore Coin Club's 37th Annual Coin Show, Four Points Hotel, 4747 S. Howell Ave., Milwaukee, WI. Annette Tramte, 2368 S. 59th St., West Allis, WI 53219. 414-541-7028

Columbus, Ohio - April 25-28

Central States Numismatic Society's 63rd Annual Convention. Jerry Lebo, P.O. Box 841, Logansport, IN 46947. 219-753-2489

Iola, Wisconsin - May 17-18

Numismatists of Wisconsin 42nd Anniversary Convention, held in conjunction with celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Krause Publications. Location: Activity Center Building, Iola Old Car Show Grounds, 700 East State St., Iola, WI 54945. Clifford Mishler, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola WI 54945. 715-445-2214

Milwaukee, Wisconsin - October 17-19

Milwaukee Numismatic Society's 68th Annual Coin Show, Four Points Hotel, 4747 S. Howell Ave., Milwaukee, WI. Dave Hunsicker, 248 S. 7th Ave., West Bend, WI 53095. 262-338-6064

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CSNS Speakers Bureau

The Central States Numismatic Society offers the following list of qualified speakers who are willing to present programs on a variety of numismatic topics. These individual will give talks at coin shows, club banquets, service club functions or similar events. All of these CSNS speakers appear on a no-fee basis; however, reimbursement for travel and lodging is very appropriate. If your organization would consider having one of these speakers, use the information in this listing to make contacts.

Bill Brandimore, 1009 Nina, Wausau, WI 54401. Current CSNS governor. Will speak on general paper money articles.

Brian E. Fanton, P.O. Box 81, Hiawatha, IA 52233-0081, phone 319-393-1192. Past CSNS governor. Programs on grading, boy and girl scout merit badge programs, slabbing, the "art of coin collecting," and general numismatic topics.

Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 589, Milwaukee, WI 53201, phone 414-421-3498. Past president of CSNS and major show organizer. Program on U.S. paper money, including national bank notes, fractional currency, large size notes and obsolete currency.

Robert Hatfield, 8728 Huron, Taylor, MI 48180, phone 313-292-8321. Past CSNS governor. Programs on medals and tokens, obsolete currency, ancient Roman coins, seated liberty coins and general numismatic topics.

Leon Hendrickson, P.O. Box 424, Winchester, IN 47394, phone 317-584-7481. Past president of CSNS and owner of SilverTowne. Programs on general numismatic topics.

Jerry Lebo, P.O. Box 841, Logansport, IN 46947, phone 219-753-2489. Current Secretary/Treasurer of CSNS and past president of Indianapolis Coin Club. Programs on general numismatic topics.

Ray Lockwood, 2075 E. Bocock Road, Marion, IN 46952, phone 765-664-6520. President of CSNS and past president of Indiana State Numismatic Association. Programs on bimetallic coins, "birth-year" collecting and topics of interest to young numismatists.

Marvin Mericle, 1928 Dominion, Ft. Wayne, IN 46815. Current CSNS governor. Will speak on Military Payment Certificates and general paper money topics.

Harry Tileston, 901 Farmingham Road, Louisville, KY 40242, phone 502-244-2555. Vice President of CSNS. Past president of Kentucky State Numismatic Association. Programs on U.S. type collecting, U.S. token collecting and collecting foreign coins.

John/Nancy Wilson, 9353 SW 92nd Place Road, Ocala, FL 34481-6502, phone 352-291-0775, fax 352-291-0766. President of the ANA and past president of CSNS (John), former ANA governor (Nancy). Programs on past ANA conventions, paper money and exhibiting and judging.

Excerpts from a History of the Chicago Coin Club found on the Internet

CSNS is Founded

As the end of the decade (the 30's) drew near, the Chicago Coin Club began to reach out beyond Chicago. Perhaps the members' experiences with numismatic fellowship at the 1920, 1929 and 1933 national conventions whetted their appetites for experiences of this nature. The appeal of having an annual regional show in the Midwest was very strong and a number of club members played integral roles in bringing about the formation of the Central States Numismatic Society and its first convention. It was hosted by the Chicago Coin Club at the Congress Hotel, April 22 & 23, 1939, with J. Henry Ripstra serving as honorary chairman. Since then a number of Chicago Coin Club members have served as its presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries and governors. The 1969 Chicago Coin Club "Bulletin" gave the title, "The Father of CSNS" to three club members: Lee F. Hewitt, Ignatius T. Kopicki, and M. Vernon Sheldon.

The 1953 CSNS Convention

The CSNS returned to Chicago in 1953 bringing together 44 dealers for its annual three-day convention. The highlight for the Chicago Coin Club was when one of their own, Lee F. Hewitt, was presented with an inscribed gold medal and made the Society's Honorary President, a title he still holds today. The Society also presented their first six Medals of Merit, five of which were awarded to Chicago Coin Club members: Earl C. Brown, Col. James W. Curtis, Paul Ginther, Glenn B. Smedley, and Richard S. Yeoman. Also presented with medals were the Society's seven past presidents in attendance, three of whom were Chicago Coin Club members.

The 1963, 1965, 1969 and 1976 CSNS Conventions were held in Chicago. Past CSNS Presidents from the Chicago Coin Club include: Arthur B. Kelly - 1939-40; R. Edward Davis - 1940; Ignatius T. Kopicki - 1942-43; Richard S. Yeoman - 1948-50; James W. Curtis - 1952-54; Henry X. Boosel - 1958-60; and Philip J. More - 1966-68.

The Michigan State Numismatic Society hosted the CSNS fall convention in Dearborn, MI.

Ed Rothberg, Florence Schook, Jerry Lebo, CSNS President Ray Lockwood, Fran Lockwood, Donna Wasmer, Jack Huggins, Kermit Wasmer and CSNS Vice President Harry Tileston posed for the camera at the fall convention.

ANA President John Wilson presented CSNS Governor Jack Huggins with an ANA Presidential Award.
Also present Jerry Lebo, Kermit Wasmer and CSNS President Ray Lockwood.

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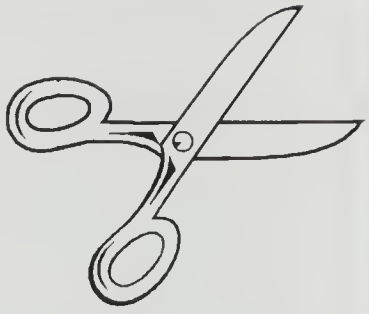

Membership Application Form

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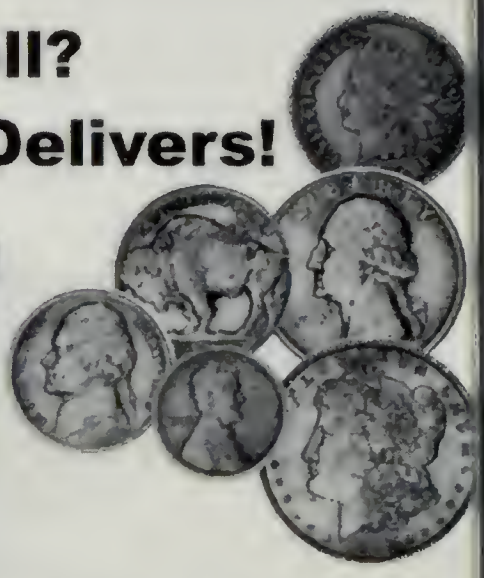

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